

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 106 S. THIRD STREET.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1867.

The Late Contest and Its Results. The smoke of the late contest has sufficiently cleared away to allow us to take a calm survey of the whole field, and to draw from it such lessons as the occasion may seem to dictate.

So far as our own State is concerned, the Democrats, while fully entitled to rejoice on account of the success they have achieved, have but little cause to exult over any of the fruits of victory. Even if they have elected Judge Sharswood, the office is one of but little political influence, and he merely replaces an incumbent of like political faith.

As we predicted during the canvass, the Democrats are attempting to claim the result as a popular rebuke of the national policy of the Republican party. Every vote given for Judge Sharswood is claimed as a vote endorsing Andrew Johnson and condemning Congress.

But while ascribing to these local issues their due weight in the canvass, we are not disposed to conceal from ourselves or our readers the fact that the advanced position assumed by Congress in the work of reconstruction has cost us some votes.

Every advanced step taken by the party since this great struggle commenced has in like manner cost us a temporary sacrifice. Yet these advanced steps were logical and necessary, and in the end, have justified themselves even to the minds of conservatives.

There is no other country in the world in which property is more secure than in America. We have no traditional wrongs for the people to redress. We have no aristocracy which, as it is wealthy by inheritance and boasts of fortunes for which it did not work, naturally causes the eyes of the poor to be turned with envy and rage at those who, without striving hard as hard as the laborer, yet enjoy all the luxuries while he works daily for his bread.

As goes Pennsylvania so goes New York. These States seem to separate on important issues. If, therefore, the Keystone State places the seal of condemnation upon the revolutionary policy of the radicals by her action this day, most assuredly New York will follow; and with these two great States championing the constitution, the tide of agrarianism will be checked, and a brighter day dawn upon our disunited, wounded, and bleeding country.

The same paper announces the following as the programme of the radicals:— "An impeachment of the President; the destruction of the State Government in Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky; the forcing of negro suffrage upon all the Northern States; the subordination of the Supreme Court to the will of a political party; and a practical application of Senator Wade's scheme for a division of property to the several States."

It is fortunate for the country that whatever of popular reaction is displayed in the result of the elections this fall, occurs at a time when it cannot seriously jeopardize the great work of reconstruction. That work must and will go on under the laws of Congress. These false issues which have been raised to frighten the timid will be shown to be false. The practical success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction will be its own best justification; and the great element of time, which upon this question works unmistakably in our favor, will have room to mollify and inform the public mind.

We see nothing to dismay us, therefore, in the future. The reverses of this fall will serve

as a salutary discipline to the party. They will show us the dangers that lie in our path and may be avoided. They will teach us the necessity of applying relentlessly the pruning-knife to all those forms of corruption and recklessness which naturally attach themselves to a great party in power. They will divert us from those false local issues which are inappropriate to the hour and inconsistent with the proper settlement of great national questions. We shall thus be fully prepared for the great struggle of next year over the Presidency—a struggle from which we shall emerge with victory perched upon our banners.

Our Duty Now that the Battle is Ended. The political battle, and with it the attendant excitement, is past, and until nearly a year from now there will be no occasion for any general popular devotion to political issues. A foreigner—Alexis de Tocqueville—commenting on the American system of government, concluded that we held elections too often, and that by their continual recurrence the minds of the people were diverted from business to the serious detriment of trade. There is much force in this suggestion, and it would amount to a positively national evil, did not our people possess a wonderful mobility of temperament, which enables them to get up to a height of wild excitement one day, and on the next descend to the ordinary routine of domestic life. De Tocqueville judges America by France; and it is certain that had the French people an annual election such as we have, they would waste six months previous in preparation, and probably repose six months following the event, to calm down their enthusiasm. With us, however, it is different. The election is past. The decision is made by the people. Nothing we can do will for a year alter that decision, and, accustomed to bow to the majority, we say with the Mohammedan, Allah il Allah! and get to work at our private affairs.

We hope that the present year this characteristic feature of our citizens will be more strongly marked than usual. When our readers shall this evening read what we write, the election will have been thoroughly and entirely past. It has no connection with our actions to-day, and the duty we now owe is not to our country; it is to our families and ourselves. We must drive all election excitements out of our minds, and get to work at our business. The trade of the country has been languishing for the last few months because of the absorbing interest taken in the contest. The fall trade has not been such as it ought to be. It has not brightened up things so much as was anticipated. The cause is plainly the general abandonment of business for politics, and we hope that the remedy will now be a return to business with a devotion sufficient to make up for lost time.

Under any circumstances, the great interests of the people rest in their private fortunes, and it is not probable that there will ever be a party in power which will endanger the possession of individual wealth. The talk made before the election, in which one party accuses the other of repudiation, and the other retaliates with the cry of agrarianism, must be viewed rather as an electioneering document, and must be given a wide margin of allowance. There are really not a dozen Republicans who for a moment entertain any serious belief of a possibility of any attempt at a general apportionment of property. The laws of nature render any such scheme ridiculous, and will make all who propose it objects of contempt. While we confess that we do not believe that any considerable portion of the Democracy would, if it could, repudiate the national debt, some of its leaders desire it, beyond doubt; but they dare not propagate their doctrine for fear of inevitable defeat, for the mass of the party are, we believe, opposed to any such infamous breach of public faith, so that we do not believe that the stability of the investments in Government loans can be shaken, by the success of either party in the late election.

There is no other country in the world in which property is more secure than in America. We have no traditional wrongs for the people to redress. We have no aristocracy which, as it is wealthy by inheritance and boasts of fortunes for which it did not work, naturally causes the eyes of the poor to be turned with envy and rage at those who, without striving hard as hard as the laborer, yet enjoy all the luxuries while he works daily for his bread. In this country the people respect the man of wealth, because in nine cases out of ten he was at one time as poor as the rest of mankind. He made his money for himself; and whatever may be the faults of the laboring classes, they are not disposed to detract from the credit which a man has acquired by his own acts. There is, therefore, little or no danger in any of the reactionary and revolutionary prophecies of either party. We have fields of advancement open to all, and each will, beyond all doubt, enjoy without molestation all that he can acquire. Let our people then devote themselves to the task of rising in the social scale. There is no better time for a commencement than the present, and as to all the bugaboos invented by the parties previous to the election, we may as well dispel them as illusions. There are no agrarians in the Republican party, and not sufficient repudiators in the Democratic party to merit a passing notice. All property which can be gained is safe in the hands of the possessor, and we hope, now that the election is past, each will return to his business with renewed vigor, and by double attention make up for lost time, and do his share towards increasing, not only his individual possessions, but also the aggregate wealth of the nation.

—Rachel Hunt died at Fosterburg, Ill., recently, aged one hundred and eight. She was a native of Pennsylvania.

Necessity of an International Copyright. We are glad to see that the question of an International Copyright law is being agitated, and will probably be brought before Congress at its coming session. The question is one which should at once receive attention, and the Government should take immediate steps to protect our authors. While the question of Sidney Smith, "Who in the four quarters of the globe reads an American book?" had to be answered with disparagement to our literature, the question was one of justice and not of policy; for while it was unjust to republish foreign works without compensating the authors, yet as we had no authors of our own to protect, it did not come home with the force it now does. But to-day the question is one of both right and policy. We are allowing our citizens to be cheated out of thousands of dollars. The Atlantic Monthly says that Mrs. Stowe has lost \$200,000 by this neglect, and that \$40,000 would not cover the losses of Prescott, Motley, and Bancroft. This matter should receive attention, and the wrongs of this most honorable class of our citizens be righted without delay.

England, France, and Germany are all willing and anxious to have such a law. Already between these States it exists, and they desire to embrace the United States in the league. All that is needed is that the consent of Congress be secured, and it is clear that the founders of our Government, by making provision for it in our Constitution, intended that such steps should be taken as to make the provision available. There is nothing to which Congress could with more propriety devote its time than to the settlement of the question of an international copyright.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Count Bismark on the Situation. A correspondent of the London Telegraph, writing from Berlin under date of September 23, gives the following account of an interview with Count Bismark:—

"I was fortunate enough yesterday evening to be admitted to a long interview with Count Bismark, and doubt not that it will interest your readers to be made acquainted with one or two of the great statesman's views and opinions upon present matters and possible prospects. I need scarcely say that I have his Excellency's permission to mention publicly what passed between us.

"The absorbing topic of the day being the probability of a European war—an eventuality which appears to have got unly wedged into the brain of a great many journalists and other wise people—it was very natural that I should ask Count de Bismark what he thought upon the subject. He replied that he believed, almost without qualification, in peace. 'Prussia,' he said, 'will never attack France; and France' when she has got over the startling surprise that a prospect of German unity has been to her, will speedily comprehend that such a consummation, suppose it realized to the utmost, in no way menaces her national pride or her continental position. Meanwhile, our attitude is almost a passive one—we are threatening nobody, coercing nobody, not even persuading anybody. If Southern Germany gravitates towards the Austro-Germanic confederation, a natural one, not one brought about by manœuvres on our part, we shall not repulse our brothers; but if they attempt to do so, we do not yet see for anybody's property, and can remain as we are for ten years or twenty if Germany will let us. We have even held back where we could have precipitated a revolution; and we hope to see her reconstruct her empire round an intelligent, free German nucleus. I, for my part, desire for Prussia nothing better than a firm alliance with a constitutional King of Hungary, who, as Emperor of Austria, allows the Germans in the other provinces a free play. If Salzburg had been a French failure, as some ill-natured people chose to say it was, it could not alarm us; being what it was, we attached no political significance to it whatever.

"Touching upon the chances of proximate war in the East, his Excellency said, very positively, 'I do not believe in it. People do not know what Russia's real position is. I do, Russia has Eastern provinces, and would like perhaps to assert them, but she can only do so in a great manner. Her position peculiarly her own, and she is not likely to be drawn into a commencing a long and costly war. Russia has a great future before her, she has elements of strength far surpassing those of any other empire or kingdom. She is almost unassailable, but she is like a strong and healthy man attacking a feeble one. He will not be drawn up for three days, and keep quiet, the native vigor of his constitution will triumph over his illness, and he will rise as strong as ever. But if he will insist upon going out, walking hand and foot, and transacting business abroad just as if he were well, his illness will certainly be the hereditary of the obligation to be incurred by the provinces and towns recently annexed to her, she will honorably fulfil her engagements.' "His Excellency appeared much interested in the Abyssinian expedition, and conversed with me for some time on the subject. One observation he made struck me as being full of wisdom. I had remarked that I had feared we should lose a great many men before arriving at a satisfactory result. There, I disagree with you, he said, 'I will spend great sums of money, and, believe me, the more money you spend the fewer lives you will sacrifice.' I have always known Count Bismark to be sincerely desirous of England's friendship for his fatherland and his party; for the great work he has set himself to achieve; he appears to me to be more so now than ever heretofore."

—Jetty Treff, the vocalist, after an absence of twenty years, recently appeared at one of Mr. Russell's promenades in London. Mr. Wehli, the pianist, performed at the same concert.

Health of the British Army. The London Times says the entire strength of the army in 1865 was 206,000. Of this number 4413 officers and 79,774 non-commissioned officers and men were at home, and 6155 officers and 118,049 non-commissioned officers and men abroad. The deaths of 134 officers and 3103 non-commissioned officers and men are recorded, and are thus epitomized:—34 deaths of officers in Great Britain, 3 in Ireland, and 97 abroad; 713 deaths of non-commissioned officers and men in Great Britain, 209 in Ireland, and 2411 abroad. The rate of mortality in the army abroad during 1865 was, in the case of the non-commissioned officers and men, 2.102; whereas the mortality in Great Britain was, with officers, 1.607 per cent., and with non-commissioned officers and men, 1.183.

The Jews in Hanover. The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"As another sign of the times" in religious matters, we note a recent occurrence in Hanover. Two Jewish soldiers who had fallen at Lons-le-Saunoy, and had at the time been buried together with their Christian comrades, had tombs erected for them, setting forth in Hebrew and German that they had died "for God and their country." Before they were put up the authorities asked the Chief Rabbi whether he would prefer that the corpses should be transferred to the Jewish burial-place; and if so, every assistance should be given to carry out that wish. This offer, however, was at once declined. "To accept it," the Rabbi wrote, "would be utterly contrary to the spirit of the Jewish law. They all died with their brethren in battle, as they had died with them."

DOUBLE SESQUICHLORIDE OF IRON AND SODIUM.—F. Landauer has produced this new compound by the action of hydrochloric acid on artificial ultramarine. By writing upon paper with the solution and afterwards warming it, the letters become black, just as in the case of some sympathetic inks, but the writing does not disappear by the action of water.

MOLTING OF FISHES.—M. Baudelot, in a paper read before the French Academy of Sciences, says tubercles are often observed on the sides of fishes, accompanied by the falling off of the scales; these were sometimes considered a characteristic of a new species of fish. They are, however, periodical, and found only at certain seasons of the year, thus constituting a true molting.

POISONING BY PHOSPHORUS.—M. Dybowski, in a recent memoir, states that the poisonous action of phosphorus is entirely due to the formation of phosphoreted hydrogen gas, which, in passing into the blood, rapidly combines with the oxygen present. Hence he concludes that death from phosphorus is nearly equivalent to death by asphyxia.

ANALYSIS OF BLISTER STEEL.—David Forbes, F. R. S., has communicated to the Chemical News the results of his analysis of specimens of blister steel, which will be examined with interest because analyses of such steel are rare and seldom found in chemical works. The per cent. results are as follows:—Iron, 99.116; carbon, combined, 0.627; graphitic carbon, 0.102; manganese, 0.120; silicon, 0.030; sulphur, 0.005. No trace of phosphorus was found, although search was made for it by several different methods.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the City and Periodical Store, No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH STREET, JUST BELOW LOCUST.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO. WILL OPEN PARIS AND LONDON CHILDREN'S MILLINERY AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 10 9 1/2 St. No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Locust, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at superlatively LOW PRICES and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 1/2 cents.

HOLLOWAYS' OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Many of inflammation of the throat, is very prevalent during the Spring and Fall of the year. Thousands of persons have immediate recourse to these medicines on the first symptoms of attack, and thus not only save time but even dispense with the advice or attendance of a physician. Colds produced by the rapid and frequent changes of the atmosphere during this season, are speedily cured by the Pills. These remedies fortify the body against the inclemencies of the winter. 10 1/2 cents.

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING" IS THE BEST.

Table listing hair color restorer products and their benefits, such as 'London Hair Color Restorer', 'Reliable Hair Restorer', etc.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION PARIS, 1867. Steinway & Sons Triumphant, HAVING BEEN AWARDED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

SPECIAL NOTICES. "QUEEN" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "EVENING TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country.

JOHN B. GOUGH, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, Subject—"Fact and Fiction."

Admission, 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chestnut street, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the Lecture. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture begins at quarter before 8. 10 1/2 cents.

TWELFTH QUARTERLY REPORT of the GIRKARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1867.

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock, \$1,000,000.00. Surplus Fund, \$350,000.00. Discount and Interest, Profit and Loss, less expenses, \$109,077.29. Individual Deposits, 2,793,780.84. U. S. Deposits, 40,619.32. Due to National Banks, 49,574.94. Due to other Banks, 23,424.88. U. S. Paid Dividends, 3,569.29. Circulation, 262,533.00. Total, \$5,072,627.46.

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W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS. Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company by the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that the Company is prepared to exchange the Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 9 1/2 cents.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Oct 5, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call at the office as soon as possible, and obtain a copy of a circular containing the privilege of subscribing, upon certain terms, to the new issue of stock to be issued, and also containing important general information. SOLD BY JOHN W. WALKER, 10 1/2 cents.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—FOURTH TRIMESTER OF LECTURES. The 4th Annual Introductory will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, October 14, at 7 1/2 P. M. by Professor GIBBS. The regular lectures will begin the day after, at 10 A. M. 10 1/2 cents.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION. Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 1/2 cents.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867. We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of \$17 1/2 (taking in exchange U. S. 50 of 1861).

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DRY GOODS. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET. Have now opened their FALL and WINTER importations of SILK VELVETS AND CLOTHS, PURE SERIC CLOAK VELVETS, OF LEON MANUFACTURE, BLACK VELVET CLOTHS, DABBLE VELVET CLOTHS, PURPLE VELVET CLOTHS, BROWN VELVET CLOTHS, WHITE VELVET CLOTHS.

FRENCH ANTRACHAN CLOTHS, BLACK FRENCH ANTRACHAN, DABBLE FRENCH ANTRACHAN, GARNET FRENCH ANTRACHAN, AMBER COLORED ANTRACHAN, BROWNS, GREYS, AND WHITE ANTRACHAN, GERMAN ANTRACHAN CLOTHS, in Green Browns, Black, and Whites, with a great variety of FANCY AND PLAIN CLOTHS, for Ladies Cloaks. 10 1/2 cents.

MARKET AND COOPER & CONARD. Heavy Field Cloakings, Green and Black Plaid, Hyde Park Cloakings, Norfolk Cloakings, White Cloakings, Dark Colors Velours, Brown Velours, Black Velours, Black Tricots, Black Donskies, Black Beavers, Black Chinchillas, Brown Chinchillas, Blue Chinchillas, Light Colors Chinchillas, Colored Velvet Beavers, \$100.

FROSTED BEAVERS. Of extra good quality, in all the styles. CASSIMERE SUITS. An immense stock, every make, style, and price. Tailors supplied at trade prices. Tailors' linings of every kind. SHAWLS. Finest display we have ever offered. CLOAKS. Now opening daily, New Winter Styles.

BOYS' CLOTHING. 197 South Second Street. An unparalleled assortment of strict fine garments. CLOTH HOUSE. SNODGRASS & CO., No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. COMPLETE STOCK OF Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS WEAR. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LADIES' COATINGS AND SACKINGS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 10 1/2 cents.

JAMES & LEE, No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB, ARE NOW RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUALLY LARGE STOCK OF CASSIMERES, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF COATING GOODS, WHOLESALERS AND RETAIL. 10 1/2 cents.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO. Invite attention to their first-class stock of LACERS AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HATS, VEILS, ETC. To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON. They offer to their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS, AT 25, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

INDIA SHAWLS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 316 CHESTNUT STREET. Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of SHAWLS AND RICH DRESS SILKS, BLACK SILKS, POPLINS, CLOAKS, ETC. To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and with no sold cheap.

INSTRUCTION. AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. A Southern corner TENTH and WALNUT STS. There are given every day and evening, for beginners and advanced pupils, for Piano, Cabinet Organ, Vocal Music, Harmony, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc. Subscription to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for students.....\$30. Subscription for study of ELOCUTION.....\$20. Instruction will begin every day this week and next. Next, it will be ready for every day this week and next. Instruction will begin Oct. 7, Oct 11, and Oct. 21. N. B.—Students of Vocal Music are entitled to Instruction in Elocution without extra charge. 10 1/2 cents.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT MY BUSINESS. No. 48 NORTH SECOND STREET, to O. P. CLEMSON, who has associated with him my brother, D. J. WALTON, who will continue the old business. I most respectfully solicit for them the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. W. ELLWOOD WALTON, 10 1/2 cents.